



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 26, 1909.

FARMERS' EDUCATIONAL AND CO-OPERATIVE UNION.

THE WRIGHT DECISION DISCUSSED.

OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN NEW ZEALAND.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE ANNUAL REPORT.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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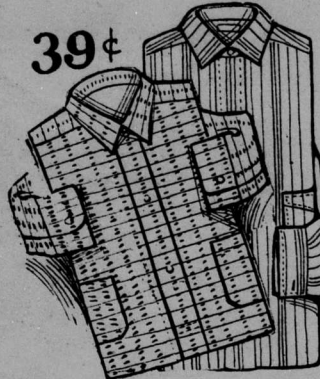
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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1909.

No. 2

## THE WRIGHT DECISION DISCUSSED.

Last week the editor of the LABOR CLARION was asked to read a paper before the Ruskin Club of Oakland on "The Wright Decision: Its Basis and Its Effect on Trade Unionism." The Ruskin Club holds stated meetings. The members discuss economic questions around the dinner table, and the majority of them are socialists. The paper follows:

It is opportune on the night of February 11th—the eve of the centennial anniversary of the great American whom we all revere—Abraham Lincoln—that we should meet to discuss a question which portends much to lovers of freedom, and which has taken a leading place among the themes of interest to those who realize the inbred desire to ascertain the truth, and who are searchers after knowledge.

To the trade unionist, the decision of Justice Daniel Thew Wright is fraught with peril to our common citizenship, as we see it. It is not the purpose here to refer to that decision as rendered, for it is known of all men. Nor is it the intention to analyze it as becomes the legal mind, for several reasons, but first, and mainly, because the lawyer's training has not been vouchsafed the speaker. The dominant thought is to treat the subject as a part of our every-day life problem, and not to lose sight of its intricacies in the generality of brain and mind skilled in technical points. Humanity needs heart. The questions confronting it are pulsating with the warmth of life. We need to recognize that there is an educated ignorance as well as an uneducated ignorance, and that the former is, perhaps, more difficult to treat because we have a right to expect the larger things, and because it frequently is cast in a mold of affected superiority hard to fashion otherwise.

The base of Judge Wright's decision concerns the injunction and conceptions and misconceptions of what constitute free speech and free press. Members of organized labor believe the injunction process, proper in its sphere to protect property rights, has been extended to encroach on man himself. With the doctrine that labor is a commodity, to be bartered for in open market, we emphatically disagree. The products of labor are too often confused with that attribute which belongs to the individual as much as his physical parts. And in the struggle to live, in this age when industrial warfare has not been replaced by some more equitable system, it occasionally happens that judges enjoin men and women from doing things they have a right to do under the constitution and laws of the land, and usually these injunctions are aimed at some action un contemplated outside of the mind of capitalist or instigator of the proceeding. The equity power is largely a relic of the days when king-made law governed. It has descended down the years, and is hoary with precedent, and while, within certain confines, a useful part of our jurisprudence, it has been extended, as noted, until there are those who protest its encroachments on civil liberties. There are ample measures on the statute books to punish wrong-doers. They should be invoked, if necessity arises, and those acts of a peaceable nature, especially those rightfully within the borders of the domain of free speech and press, should not be subject to injunction.

The base of Judge Wright's decision is intertwined with the boycott, referred to by some as "an un-American institution." There is probably a fellow feeling among judges. The latter after all, are human, and the ermine of office does not alter the

## The Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America

During the week there was held a conference between representatives of the organized fruit growers and members of trade unions. E. F. Ede and A. Sorensen of Fresno, accompanied by Tom C. Seward, secretary of the Fresno Federated Trades Council, constitute a committee appointed to lay before unionists the advantages of co-operating for mutual benefit.

There are over 3,000,000 members of the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union of America in twenty-six states. The headquarters are in Fort Worth, Texas. Five thousand warehouses are owned by the members of this powerful body. In California the movement is in its infancy. Despite that fact, there are over 3,500 names on the roll, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The farmer and fruit growers have organized for the same reasons that have impelled the workers in cities to band themselves together. At the bottom of our social structure is the tiller of the soil. His prosperity is the keynote of good times. The world is his market, presumably, and yet there has grown up a system that has made it necessary for the farmer to endeavor to protect himself. He has found unionism efficacious. The cotton crop of the south has been controlled by those who grow the commodity, as it should be, and the signs point to an increase of power in other lines of rural industry.

There was a time when the farmer looked askance at the trade unionist. The underlying principles of the movement were misunderstood. To-day there is a change in this connection, and in many parts of the United States there is hearty co-operation between these two forces in industrial life. Samuel Gompers has represented the A. F. of L. as a fraternal delegate to the gatherings of the Farmers' Union. The deliberations of the Denver convention show that the expression of views was unanimous when the new unionism was discussed. President Gompers said that there was very much in common between the two great organizations, and a further exchange of delegates was arranged.

The Fresno central body has adopted resolutions favoring the propaganda of the fruit growers. Secretary Seward was authorized to speak for his fellow unionists during the visit to San Francisco of the delegates from the farmers and fruit growers.

Fresno is the metropolis of the raisin belt. The middlemen are organized to make money on both ends—from the grower first, and from the consumer next. The grower is offered 1¾ cents a pound for raisins by the packers, and the purchaser pays from 15 to 25 cents a pound. The grower would receive a satisfactory price were he paid 3½ to 4 cents a pound. He could then pay his way and make a reasonable profit on the product of his vineyard. At the rate of 1¾ cents a pound he has no alternative than to feed his crop to the hogs. If the packer or middleman were satisfied with a reasonable profit before approaching the consumer, the case would be somewhat different, so far as the average city man is concerned. We find, however, that the latter is "held up" just as vigorously as the man who tills the soil and nurtures the crop. The grower wants a fair price. In return, he will insist on the union label and union conditions in packing.

## OUR NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

BY WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

An official statement regarding the conditions of labor during 1908 has just been published by the labor department, and provides a little interesting reading. Taken as a whole, the experiences of the workers during the past twelve months, though not by any means severe, were not so good as in previous years. During the opening months, sawmillers, bushfellers, laborers and farm hands had a busy time, while the whole of the skilled trades, with the exception of engineering, reported business brisk. The building trades, too, were busy in all branches, and later on, in March and April, employers had some difficulty in obtaining capable workmen. During May, however, the building and engineering trades quieted down considerably, the latter especially being reported as exceedingly dull, with little prospect of immediate improvement. In addition, coachbuilders and tailors found the winter months quiet, while in the country districts there was a curtailment of the output from the sawmills, some mills only working a few days a week and others closing down altogether.

Toward the close of the year, the building trades, with the exception of painting, remained dull, but engineering showed signs of improvement. Workers in the boot and clothing trades had a remarkably good run throughout the year, a considerable amount of overtime being necessary to overtake the work in hand.

With regard to applicants for work, the labor department has been able to assist all able-bodied men to employment on co-operative works, and the demand for milkers and farm hands during the summer months has exceeded the applications made. In dealing with the large numbers of immigrants who arrived during the year, it is satisfactory to know that, with the exception of tradesmen—such as engineers, carpenters and joiners—and men trained in clerical pursuits, the department had little or no difficulty in placing them in the way of employment.

In June an experiment was tried in the establishment of employment branches in the four principal towns of the country for dealing with women applicants, and right from the start the work done by means of these agencies has exceeded expectations. By the end of December, nearly 1,500 women workers had been assisted to employment. The demand for capable domestic help greatly exceeds the supply, and any woman willing to take up this work, or work of a like nature, is speedily given opportunity of doing so. The department has also been able on some occasions to assist nurses, typists, tailoresses and dressmakers to obtain employment.

Regarding the future, the outlook at time of writing is considered to be fairly bright. At no time during the history of the department have private employers availed themselves so largely of the assistance offered to secure workmen, and the result is shown in the fact that the number of men sent to private employment during 1908 largely exceeded that of any previous year.

The Arbitration Act Amendment Bill, which was passed last session, is now in force, and the effects of its operation for good or ill in the industrial world will undoubtedly be watched with interest, not alone by the employers and their workmen, but also by the honorable gentleman (the minister of labor) who successfully piloted the bill in its stormy passage through the legislature, and whose optimistic utterances about the same would lead one to think that



the amending bill, if it does not provide a solution of the labor problem, will at least be a good many strides further in that direction. On the other hand, there are those who consider that the fate of our system of compulsory arbitration is in the balance, and will be settled one way or the other by the success or failure of the measure which has just come into operation. Up to the present time, an important part of the machinery provided for in our Arbitration Act has been what is known as the "conciliation board," composed of a chairman and two others—one representing the employers and the other the workmen. To this trio all disputes had to be referred. Failing a settlement by them acceptable to both parties, the matters in dispute could then be referred to the arbitration court. Latterly, however, it has been optional with the disputing parties whether they should take their troubles straight to the court or first give the "conciliators" a chance of straightening things out for them.

For many years these conciliation boards created no end of controversy, and opinions were divided as to their usefulness or otherwise. The new act, however, has wiped them off the statute book. No disputes can now be taken straight to the arbitration court. They must all be dealt with first by a "council of conciliation." Each council will consist of a commissioner appointed by the government and assessors nominated by both parties. And here it is we find the distinction (with a decided difference) between the new "councils of conciliation" and the old "conciliation boards." When the latter held office, the same trio dealt with all disputes in their district that were referred to them for settlement, no matter who the parties might be—tinkers or tailors, butchers or bakers, stumprooters or printers, it was all the same. It mattered not whether they might be absolutely ignorant of any difference between a crowbar and a one-em quad, or possessed not the slightest knowledge of the hundred and one technical details connected with the trade or calling to which the parties to the dispute belonged! Is it to be wondered at that their recommendations were so often unacceptable to the disputants?

Under the new act we find that each dispute will now have its own assessors, and the latter must be engaged as either employers or workers in the industry affected, or they must have been engaged in it at some previous time. In special circumstances, a person not possessing these qualifications may be appointed as an assessor on the recommendation of both parties.

Altogether, this particular provision of the amending act may be said to be one likely to give satisfaction all round, as it will not only provide quicker dispatch for disputes when they arise, but may also lessen considerably the work of the arbitration court, if it does not eventually render that part of the machinery superfluous.

#### NORTH CAROLINA HONORS GOMPERS.

The State Senate of North Carolina, as a mark of respect to Samuel Gompers, adjourned its afternoon session on Wednesday, January 27th. Senator Dockery, at the request of the Raleigh labor unions, introduced the resolution calling for the adjournment. A press dispatch says that "some of the Senators expressed dissatisfaction when they realized what had been done, while others approved the unprecedented action of so honoring a man still living and who is admired by all in this region."

There seems to be ample evidence that, despite the dull times, the Citizens' Alliance methods are not making headway among the solutions advanced to remedy the perplexities pertaining to the labor problem. The "open shop," as a panacea, is at the very bottom of the list, and some day the gentlemen who contribute over \$10,000 worth of salaries each year will recognize the impotency of an organization formed to render inoperative the benefits gained by trade unionism.

## Men and Measures

The New York Times says that an error means death for Chinese printers. When the linotype invades the "flowery kingdom" there will be a chance to get rid of some of the unemployed. There will be a demand for executioners.

Dr. M. Fishberg of the United States Hebrew Charities, in a speech delivered before the tuberculosis exhibition in New York city, said: "Whenever a strike is won I realize that we are so much nearer the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis."

Carroll D. Wright died on February 20th in Worcester, Mass. He was president of Clark college, and as former Commissioner of Labor was known to the organized workers of the world.

For English "as she spoke" the following testimony given by a newsboy in the Hammerstein assault case in New York is a classic of its kind: "De foist ting I see was Oscar's bonnet come rollin' round de Knickerbocker corner. 'Citenly, dat's Oscar's lid,' sez I to my chum, 'but where is Oscar?' Me pal stalls at dis and sez, 'Dat's not Oscar's bonnet.' Den I bets him Oscar must be around somewhere, and I wins, for dere we sees Oscar butting into a Christmas tree and two guys swattin' 'im right and left, one at a time. An' another guy pores somethin' down Oscar's neck. I got one whiff of it and hiked. I never stopped to catch me wind. Nothin' like dat was ever before uncorked in Times square."

For the eternal fitness of things, Professor Henry Bird of Rye (N. Y.) is to be commended. He is an ornithologist, and a recognized authority on birds, and his name shows excellent choice in appropriate selection.

Bishop Fallows and the Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan of Chicago addressed a meeting of the Political Refuge Defense League last Sunday. Both urged the adoption of resolutions for the "right of asylum," and stated that until Russia learned to distinguish the difference between a criminal offense and a political offense, there should be no extradition treaty between that government and the United States.

The machinists of Oakland are considering the advisability of preparing legislation to have the state construct dry docks to accommodate shipping which is compelled to leave this port owing to the closing of the docks controlled by the steel trust.

Winthrop E. Scarritt of Pittsburg, formerly president of the Automobile Club of America, is angry because Congress failed to spend \$600,000 on airships for the army. Here is the lurid way Mr. Scarritt deals with the possibilities confronting the Pacific Coast: "Hostilities are declared—a wireless message is received in Washington demanding that \$500,000,000 indemnity be paid at once, or San Francisco will be destroyed. The indemnity is not paid. A second wireless comes from out of the air, no

one knows from what direction. The enemies' ultimatum is this: 'Twenty-four hours' notice is given to the inhabitants of San Francisco to move out of the city. At the expiration of that time our aerial fleet will destroy the city with dynamite.'

E. F. Lunsford, president of the Central Trades Council of Reno, Nevada, presided over the Lincoln centennial exercises. The Rev. Father Thomas Tuhman was the speaker of the evening. He drew lessons applicable to the occasion from the sentencing of Gompers, Morrison and Mitchell.

The efforts to get a jury in the Carmack trial in Tennessee have proved successful, but the result is a travesty on our present-day methods of dispensing justice. Four of the jurors can neither read nor write, and two others speak English only indifferently. Every man of the twelve swore he had not read a newspaper since before the killing and some had not read one for ten years.

American Industries tells of an invention known as an "automobile fender" to protect pedestrians. The latter had almost given up hope.

The Retail Clerks' International Advocate for February announces that it will "stick to its knitting," in other words, "the paper will be devoted in every article, in every page, in every thought and sentence, to the battles of the International and its locals—the battles for a just wage and an honest apportionment of the hours a clerk should devote to his labors."

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#### ATTENTION! DEBATE!

MISS EMMA GOLDMAN, Editor of "Mother Earth"—*Anarchist* will engage in joint debate with WALTER THOMAS MILLS, Author of "The Struggle for Existence"—*Socialist* on Sunday, February 28th, 1909, at the Auditorium Pavilion, corner Fillmore and Page Streets. Subjects for debate will be:

3 p. m.—*Anarchism vs. Socialism.*

8 p. m.—*Direct Action vs. Political Action.*

ADMISSION 15c, 25c AND 35c

Debate in Oakland, Hamilton Auditorium, Saturday, Feb. 27, 8 p. m.

ADMISSION 25c AND 35c



## THE "LABOR CLARION'S" FORUM.

### SOCIALISM AND THE CHURCH.

#### V. The Preacher and Socialism.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

Many advocates of socialism declare that if the church were to advocate the doctrines of this system, workingmen would crowd into the church. In the first place, it is not the chief business of the church to get crowds. Its chief business is to preach the truth, as it sees it. If the mere getting of crowds were the only criterion of success, Christ's mission was a failure. When he was crucified, he had a mere handful of followers. Moreover, the great mass of workingmen are not particularly interested in social problems. They do not attend their trades-union meetings with any degree of regularity. It is a well-known fact that only a small percentage of the members of a particular local regularly attend its meetings, and the trades union makes a specialty of the social question as it relates to the affairs of its members. The average socialist meeting is also comparatively poorly attended. If neither trades union nor socialist meeting can secure more than a corporal's guard under ordinary circumstances, why should it be expected that the church, through the preaching of precisely the same principles, would be crowded. Moreover, quite a good many socialist ministers have honestly attempted to preach socialism, but in practically every case their audiences have been very small. It has been insisted that if a minister were to preach socialism, he would lose his job, because the church would not stand for the preaching of such doctrines. It may be that in a few cases socialist preachers have been requested to resign because of the preaching of objectionable economic doctrines; but in nearly every case it has been observed that the minister was discredited, not because he had said too much, but because he had not the ability to say much more. The preacher or advocate of any system should remember the law in the making of a cannon, viz: that it must be one hundred times heavier than the shot it fires. Most of the men who have thus been discredited have been light-weight—they have failed to make good.

#### "BILLY" SUNDAY ON THE LABEL.

While delivering a sermon at Indianapolis recently the Rev. William Sunday, once famous on the diamond as a great fielder, withdrew his coat and displayed the union label inside the pocket to the audience and said:

"This is the union label, the emblem of purity, and no man can sell me a garment that does not bear the label. All religious people should demand it. If you have visited the sweat-shops and witnessed the conditions, as I have done, you would not let a merchant sell you anything else. In many instances the entire family are compelled to work at starvation wages and eat, cook and sleep in one room, which breeds disease and endangers the life of the public, all for the greed of gold.

"We are only just beginning to appreciate how much we are indebted to the man with the dinner pail. My sympathies are with labor unions. Had it not been for them, men would be working for starvation wages to-day. Certainly they have the right to unite, so that they won't live below the starvation line. The church must never lose sympathy with the man who toils. If it does I will leave it. Greed for gold and power have blinded men to the old-time principle of love your neighbor. Too often business consists of getting all you can and keeping out of the penitentiary. Often some fellow will pay \$5,000 for a dog and give some woman 60 cents a dozen to make shirt waists, and little children will sit pulling out basting threads so that men can carry home 15 cents more when night comes. That's the reason I buy my clothes from those who pay the union scale of wages."

### PULPIT, TRUTH AND FREE SPEECH.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

I have said before that the socialists as a body, and as socialists, have no concern whether the pews of the church are filled or not. Certainly the ministers should preach the truth as they see it, regardless of the crowds. The question is whether socialism embodies the truth in regard to social and economic welfare. Insofar as the church is attacked by individual socialists, one of the main points of their indictment is that ministers are not allowed to preach the truth as they see it. Too often we are offered the spectacle of preachers standing forth against what they conceive to be wrong, and finding themselves face to face with the powerful material interests of the laity.

Brother Stelzle admits that "socialist preachers have been requested to resign," but attempts to excuse this by the charge that the ministers themselves were not able enough. The defense amounts to nothing, for it would limit the right of preaching what one believes to those only who have that great power of eloquence which can persuade people against their interests. This gift of eloquence is of the rarest, and indeed can be found in but few in a generation.

It may be true that the ordinary trade-union meetings are attended by only a small percentage of the members, but this is because the ordinary business of the trade unions can be carried on well enough by the active and interested minority, but business out of the routine usually attracts a large proportion of the membership. The socialist meetings also are poorly attended when only routine business is being transacted, but when special business or good lecturers appear, their halls are crowded to the doors. It is a difficult matter to get men interested in the problems of social and economic life, but since those problems are vital to the welfare and progress of mankind, everyone who realizes their importance should strive to awaken interest.

The United States is a republic; its future is in the hands of its voters. Under present conditions the industries of the land, the means by which the people get their daily bread, are passing more and more into the hands of a small oligarchy. The socialist says that this industrial oligarchy must be put an end to by making the people the rulers in industry as they are in government; that the trusts must be owned and operated by the people and for the people. If this is untrue doctrine, it is up to Brother Stelzle to refute it. If true, why should the ministers not be free to preach it?

#### GERMAN LITHOGRAPHERS SUFFER.

The lithographers of Germany are suffering greatly from the financial depression. Heretofore German lithographers have hardly had to consider the question of unemployment. They are a comparatively small body of men, and the German lithographic art leading the world in its own line, wages have been good. This year, however, the men are being thrown out of work by hundreds. The German union of lithographers, which comprises fully nine-tenths of the men in the trade, numbers about 17,000. Of these, more than one-fifth are absolutely out of work, while half of those who have work are getting half wages or working half time. The men have been ground down to bare existence wage, and their enthusiasm for their art has left them. The *Graphic Press*, the organ of the lithographers, declares that if the industrial conditions continue as they have for the past ten years, a great deterioration in the art of lithography is inevitable.

Activity in the ranks of the broommakers is reported. They ask unionists and friends to insist on the label. The officials of the Asiatic Exclusion League report that \$87,000 worth of brushes came into this country from Japan last year.

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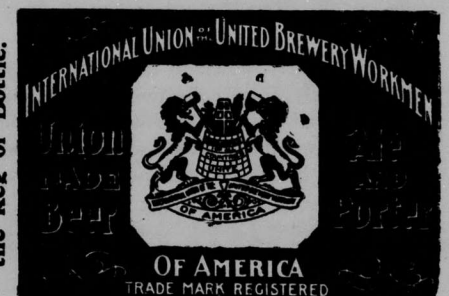
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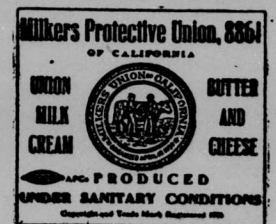


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The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



## CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE  
**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



## THE WRIGHT DECISION DISCUSSED.

(Continued from Page 3)

qualities that make up manhood and integrity. Mechanics and business men have associations and relations that affect their dealings one with another. It is not unkind to surmise that Justice Wright, in his zeal to uphold the supremacy of his conception of the law, realized that his brother judge, Justice Gould, had issued an injunction that was not obeyed because Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison firmly believe no man, judge or no judge, has either a moral or a legal right to go outside constitutional limits and set himself up as dictator.

The Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis insisted that some of its workmen should labor longer hours, contrary to the requirements of their fealty to their union, and in opposition to all that makes for progress. The hours worked were nine—the company insisted on a return to ten. The result was a disagreement, a strike, lock-out, or whatever you will, and the notification to trade unionists, their friends and sympathizers that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was unfair to organized labor. There is no doubt of the unfairness. There is equally no doubt that in war some one is going to get hurt. This is self-evident. It is, likewise, true that in these days when men prate about "personal liberty," they lose sight of the larger question of "community interest." Samuel Gompers has expressed this idea clearly in the simile of the man out on the boundless prairie who burned his house to the ground to satisfy a whim. No one was injured, except the individual directly concerned and possibly his desire to have a Fourth of July celebration on his own account was satisfied. Take this same man, set his house down in the midst of one of Chicago's residence districts, and his pyrotechnical ability would, if persisted in, endanger lives, destroy property, and very properly place the gentleman playing the star role within the state penitentiary.

And so one thought worth emphasizing is the necessity of recognizing our relations one with another—to shatter the old idol that each man is a law unto himself.

The boycott is as old as the hills. It is only the name we dislike. We all boycott. Long before the Boston tea party, down to the present day, men and women, singly or in collective capacity, have bought or refused to buy, as seemed best. There are so many whims, caprices, and we vary so in our feelings, that it is necessary to admit the power to purchase or not to purchase as an undeniable trait of human character.

When the trade unionists say the Buck Stove and Range Company was "unfair," they tell the truth. They refuse to admit the right of the company to interfere with their purchasing power. It must be remembered that thousands of men and women are directly and indirectly concerned in attempts to increase hours and lower wages. The metal polishers in San Francisco or New York may have their hours increased because the St. Louis company is able to make stoves and ranges cheaper by reason of the longer hour scale. Is our civilization to retard? Are we to permit one man, or any number of men, in the reach for the dollar, to lower standards of life? There can be but one answer to questions of that nature. The homes of our people, the modes of living, should not be set by Mr. Van Cleave, president of the National Manufacturers' Association.

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the unwritten law of public sentiment state that free speech and free press are part of our common liberty, and that a man shall have the right of trial by jury should he be charged with criminal offense.

In the celebrated Magna Charta granted by King John in 1215, we find the following clause: "No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned or dis-seized or outlawed or banished or any way injured, nor will we pass upon him nor send upon him, unless by the legal judgment of the peers or by the law of the land."

There is no need to refer explicitly to the constitution on the subject—the amendment has been frequently quoted.

It is somewhat difficult to forecast the effect on trade unionism of the Wright decision. A good deal depends on the attitude of the higher courts. If the United States Supreme Court upholds the view of Justice Wright, it will be a disappointment to many.

It might be remarked, in passing, that no man, either in or out of the labor movement, is prohibited from buying a Buck stove or range. The matter is optional. Trade unionists tell exactly what has happened. In San Francisco a furniture house recently sold a number of Buck stoves. Some of them were, possibly, purchased by unionists. There is neither threat nor compulsion used; men are appealed to show their sympathy with all the labor movement stands for by exercising the only form of redress at hand.

These court proceedings are having one effect on the trade unionists—they are becoming more firmly convinced that there is one law for Samuel Gompers, cigarmaker, and another for John D. Rockefeller, golf player. If a considerable proportion of the population of a republic thinks this way, there certainly will not grow that respect for the law that should prevail among all citizens.

There is uneasiness now in labor circles as to the future. Many realize that trade unionism is not the final solution of our industrial problems. They are undecided which way to turn. Socialism has its charms, undoubtedly, but there is a want of unanimity as to whether there will be an alliance between these two forces or whether each will work out its future irrespective of the other.

The decision of Justice Wright is history making. It needs to be studied in all its angles, and the day is likely to come when the liberties of people outside the ranks of organized labor will be invaded, should the higher tribunals decide that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison must go to jail.

These are days calling for the best there is in men. Let us face life with a determination to do our utmost to help lead the way to that bourne—not from which no traveler will return—which means the exemplification of a fuller life of citizens equal in opportunity—where none shall lay claim to the gifts given by the Creator for all.

## LINCOLN RESOLUTIONS.

ADOPTED BY VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL

The trade unionists of Vallejo have adopted resolutions appropriate to the centennial anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. The martyred president is referred to in the preamble as "a friend of liberty, a lover of justice, and a believer in the capability of men to govern themselves," and his splendid services in the cause of human freedom are emphasized. Lincoln is further described as an advocate of free speech and free press, and lessons are drawn from the decision of Justice Wright of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in this connection. The three resolutions follow:

*Resolved*, By the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council that we condemn the decision committing Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison to prison as an infringement upon free speech, freedom of the press, and the constitutional rights of a free people; and, be it further

*Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure the reversal of this unfair decision; and it is further

*Resolved*, That we acknowledge on this, the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Lincoln, his great work for the cause of liberty and human uplift, and recommend to the members of organized labor everywhere a closer study of the life and sayings of this great man, who was truly a child of nature, with an ear for its music and a heart for its throbs.

Latest Millinery for Men just in.  
Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg. \*\*\*

## NEWS ABOUT THE HATTERS.

M. J. Reagan and James McManus, of the New York State Board of Arbitration, had a brief conference with a sub-committee of the manufacturers during their meeting at the Hotel Knickerbocker, and offered the services of the board, singly or with the boards of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Connecticut. The manufacturers took no action.

That the members of the feminine sex can be counted on in an industrial struggle has been demonstrated in the present difficulty. Many women and girls employed in the hat industry have voluntarily quit work and joined their striking brothers.

The Hat Trimmers' Union of Brooklyn, composed of women, met at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on February 1st and decided to go out the next day, which they did "to a man."

Several hundred women employed as hat trimmers in the Orange Valley district, New Jersey, held a meeting and renewed their pledge to stand by the striking hatters. Prominent officers of the International Union made addresses.

John A. Moffitt, president of the United Hatters of North America, denied that 15,000 men and women had gone on strike, but said that they were locked out by the employers.

"We are willing," he continued, "to do anything that is fair and honorable in the way of arbitration in order to have the operators return to work as soon as possible."

In a statement issued on February 10th by the executive committee of the United Hatters of North America, the statements made in a letter given out to the public by the National Hat Manufacturers' Association on February 2d, are replied to and denied.

The reply goes into detail of the dispute between the Guyer Hat Company, in which that company is charged of abrogating an agreement made in August, 1908, as to prices to be given in their factory. This contract had been the result of a long conference between representatives of both sides and was the conclusion of a board of arbitration to which the arguments of both sides had been submitted.

The statement claims that the union label is the property of the United Hatters of North America, such right having been established by the highest court of New Jersey; that hundreds of thousands of dollars has been spent to protect and promote its use and that it is the only means that the public has of knowing that the hats they buy are made in union shops by union men, who are being paid living wages for making a first-class article.

The claim that the label is really the heart and soul of the organization and that it binds them with the buying public. An effort to destroy this connecting link will require men and women to work long hours in unsanitary shops. The statement concludes by saying that the present conditions are not to the liking of the hatters and that they are ready at any time to do anything that is just and honorable to settle the trouble.

Many unions of other trades are coming to the financial assistance of the striking hatters and such help will be continued during the existence of the strike.

The striking hatters of Boston scored an important victory on February 18th when the Lamson & Hubbard Company, employing 300 men, withdrew from the National Hat Manufacturers' Association and signed an agreement with the union. This triumph of the union hatters means practically the end of the strike in Boston.

It is believed that this break in the ranks of the manufacturers will result in victories for the strikers in other cities. Already there is much dissatisfaction among the individual members of the association, with the officers who have held out promises of a speedy ending of the strike by the employment of non-union hatters.

Several weeks have passed since the strike began and yet there is not a factory that has been able to turn out any work with the aid of strike-breakers.



## Thrust and Parry

"Short lived was the victory of the agitators for the initiative, who yesterday, by a ruse, had their pet bill reported back favorably by the senate judiciary committee. When only seven members were present, the bill was voted out 'do pass' by three democrats and one union labor senator, all of them friendly to 'Doc' Haynes of Los Angeles. As there are nineteen members of the committee, there was a howl to-day when the fact became known, and the senate voted at once to send the bill back to committee. It may not receive the senate favors when considered again."—Los Angeles Times.

Here is another instance of the desire *not* to trust the people. If the initiative means anything, it means giving the opportunity to those who live in a community of governing themselves by direct methods. It stands for the elimination of the "boss," whether an individual or an unscrupulous organ like the Los Angeles Times. The quoted paragraph at the head of this column bears two headings in the Times issue of February 17th. One reads: "set-back for agitators;" the other "initiative held up." In the opinion of those in control of the Southern California paper, seemingly, all measures designed to appease the universal acclaim for the restoration to the people of the powers of government should be condemned. Strange to say, the critic under discussion invariably groups these "agitator" bills with the efforts of trade unions, to help the forward movements of the day. Wonder what the reader a century hence will think of such a paragraph as the one quoted?

"Poverty is evidence of inferiority of character—those who are poor generally deserve to be poor."—San Francisco News Letter.

Isn't the foregoing about the limit? *Life*, the New York weekly, says in reply: "Notable examples are Jesus Christ, St. Paul, Socrates, St. Francis of Assisi, Christopher Columbus and more recently, Tolstoy, and Mayor Johnson of Cleveland, who has lost almost all of his money. On the other hand, as examples of character in the making, we have Mr. Harriman, Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Ryan." When a paper will so far "toady" to the class which keeps it alive with their dimes, its hide must be immune to criticism. Even its readers must have thrown it down in disgust on reading lines stating that "poverty is evidence of inferiority of character." The list referred to by *Life* could be enlarged, were it necessary. History tells of hundreds of men and women poor in this world's goods who were leaders in thought and action, whose intellects were among the most powerful known. We venture the prediction that the San Francisco News Letter is poor, anyway, we are content to take the paper's own statement for it.

"At present, however, organized labor believes it to be to its interest to accept unemployment rather than reduced wages, it therefore resists reductions to the utmost of its ability. That policy may prove in the end the most profitable for workmen, but it certainly is making the return to extreme activity slower than it would otherwise be."—San Francisco Chronicle.

It is true that the unions resist efforts made to lower wages. By what process of reasoning a metropolitan paper can object to such a policy is not apparent from its expressions on the subject. If wages were reduced, it would simply mean less money for not only the workers, but for the storekeepers and merchants. Those who receive a daily wage frequently lose more or less time from employment. The average man has to care for his home. He has little or no chance to fill a safe deposit box or possess a fat bank account. No employer is going to hire three men if he has work for two. All the laws of political economy will not overcome this patent fact, even if the wages are reduced to permit

of the conclusion of the argument. There may be isolated cases where wages are high. As a rule they are low enough in all conscience, and unless memory fails us we have read strings of editorials in the *Chronicle* telling us that with a high protective tariff we are likely to have high wages. The tariff is still high. So is work. Wage reduction would injure the community.

### ANTI-JAP NOTES.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE.

A delegation from the Marin County Anti-Jap Laundry League paid the parent organization a visit at its last regular meeting and the report indicates the accomplishment of substantial results. During its short period of existence, one of the largest Japanese laundries in San Rafael has been eliminated from our industrial field. A. S. Edwards is the president, L. L. Ramey secretary, and J. Lafargue treasurer.

On Sunday, March 7th, there will be held a grand anti-Jap rally in San Rafael, and a large delegation from San Francisco will be present.

Representatives from the various bay leagues including Alameda, Marin County, Stockton, San Mateo and Santa Clara, will attend a meeting to be held Thursday evening, March 4th, at headquarters, 483 Guerrero street, for the purpose of making necessary arrangements for the coming of the second anti-Jap convention to be held in this city in the near future.

We are in receipt of communications from many sources seeking information relative to our campaign and to the subject of Asiatic immigration and competition in general. The present agitation concerning anti-Oriental measures is productive of most encouraging results. On every side we find the people taking keen interest in this subject, and great numbers have expressed their willingness to extend to us their moral and, if necessary, financial support.

Committees were appointed at the last meeting for the purpose of calling upon the various civic and improvement clubs, and explain to them the aims and objects of our organization, and to secure their moral support in our endeavors to maintain this as a white man's country.

"Do you know the value of an oath?" asked the judge of an old darkey who was to be the next witness.

"Yes, sah, I does. One ob dese yeah lawyers done gib me one dollar for to swear to suffin. Dat's de value of an oath. One dollar, sah." And then there was consternation in the court room.

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## Orpheum

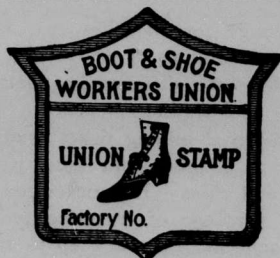
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*Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts, others to be read but not seriously and some few to be read wholly and with diligence and attention.—Bacon.*

The Central Labor Council of Alameda County was called to order last Monday evening and immediately adjourned in memory of George Washington.

"What do workingmen want that they haven't got?" asked a well-to-do Ohio judge of a hard-working carpenter. "Judge," the carpenter replied, "what have you got that you don't want?" The carpenter was Theodore Wheaton, of Troy, Ohio, who died last month. His reply was not the banter of a humorist; it was the searching wit of a social philosopher.

Yesterday morning—Thursday, February 25th—the locked-out union tailors of Oakland returned to work. A settlement that means a complete victory for the men and women who refused to accept a one-third reduction was the result of the good work of A. M. Thompson, business representative of the Alameda central body, and Brothers Andrews, Ajax and Johnson of the tailors. The result is a matter of congratulation, in which the trade unionists of San Francisco heartily join.

A decision of great importance to labor unions was rendered by Judge Ellsworth in Oakland on February 19th under a recent ruling of the Supreme Court of the state regarding pickets. Joseph Davis, a restaurant owner, sued the Cooks' and Waiters' Union for damages and a permanent injunction against boycotting and picketing his place of business. Judge Ellsworth decided that the union people had not used violence or intimidation or congregated in crowds, and as the two pickets had not accosted patrons or attempted to turn them away the picketing was legitimate. He dissolved the injunction and denied the claim for damages.

John Graham Brooks, the sociologist, is giving special lectures before the students of the University of California. These lectures are open to the public. Mr. Brooks is very much in sympathy with the aims and objects of the labor movement. His book, "The Social Unrest," is recognized as an authority on the subject. Its author studied three years at Berlin, Jena and Freiburg after graduating from Harvard. Then he became lecturer in economic subjects before eastern universities, and his work with the National Consumers' League, the American Social Science Association and the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is well known. Mr. Brooks is also the fortunate possessor of a personality that wins as friends those whom he meets.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IN NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has practically the lowest telegraph rates in the world.

Letter postage to English speaking countries is one-sixth of what it was in 1890.

In the same period railway rates have been cut in two.

These are some of the good results of New Zealand's government ownership of public utilities.

Other good results are in the great extension and improvement of all these departments.

Eloquent figures are given in a public speech by Sir Jos. Ward, prime minister, summarizing the progress made in public service under government ownership in the last 17 years.

It is to the efficiency and cheapness of the government telephone and telegraph service that he attributes very largely the reduction in postage and railway rates—not through competition, but through increased communication and business.

Telephone rents in 1891 were on a sliding scale. The first year a rental of \$48 had to be charged, as against \$24 now.

In telegraph business New Zealand, with a total white population of less than 1,000,000, holds the twelfth position among the countries of the world. More telegraph business is done than in such populous countries as Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Egypt, Sweden, Turkey, Portugal and Norway. The proportion of telegrams to population in New Zealand is by far the highest in the world. In 1891 under two million telegrams were handled. Last year the number was over seven millions.

To enable this enormously increased business to be undertaken, the mileage of telegraph wires which was, in 1891, 12,812, has been increased to 29,343. There have been opened 1091 telegraph and telephone offices and 97 telephone exchanges. In the period under notice the number of telephone exchange subscribers has increased from 2592 to 23,861.

The development of the post and telegraph reads like a romance. The postoffice speaks glibly in figures that are hard to grasp. In 1891 seventy-five million articles were dealt with; last year the number was one hundred and forty-two millions.

Besides the enormous reduction in postage to foreign countries, the domestic rates have been reduced from 2 pence on a half-ounce letter to 1 pence on a four-ounce letter. A post card was 1 pence; now it is ½ pence. The lowest rate then for a telegram was 1 shilling, 25 cents United States money. The charge for the same now is 6 pence, or 12 cents.

All this has been done not only without cost to the general taxpayer in New Zealand, but the funds of the treasury have actually been augmented by large sums which the postoffice has turned over as profits.

"It seems a paradox," says the prime minister, "but one is almost forced to the conclusion that if in future any branch of the post and telegraph department is not paying, the remedy will be to again reduce the rates by one-half."

Fully as remarkable are the reductions in rates and increase in business of the railways under government ownership.

In 1896 the government adopted what is known as the 3 per cent policy in connection with the railways, that is, it decided that whenever the net earnings of the railways exceeded 3 per cent on the capital invested, concessions should be made in fares and freights.

In 1900 first class passage for 50 miles cost 10 shillings, 5 pence; today, 6 shillings, 4 pence. Second-class passage for the same distance has been reduced from 7 shillings to 5 shillings 3 pence.

There is a workers' weekly 2 shilling ticket available for distances from 3 to 10 miles, and issued between suburban stations and cities. This ticket confers on the worker the privilege of traveling second class between his home and his work up to 10 miles for 2 pence.

Freight rates have been reduced to about a third of what they were in 1890.

## CITIZENS' ALLIANCE ANNUAL REPORT.

From the headquarters in the Merchants' Exchange Building comes the 1908 report of the Citizens' Alliance. It evidently was compiled by President H. W. Postlethwaite. Reports are promised in the future twice a year.

One of the purposes of the Alliance is outlined in the following excerpt: "It was obvious to any one who had studied the question that the most powerful inducement that could be offered to employers to adopt the 'open shop' system would be to offer those same employers all the 'open shop' labor that they would be likely to require, and with that object in view the Alliance established its own employment bureaus. The organization exists for the purpose of furthering the 'open shop' movement." Then the restrictions of unionism are cited, and "the guaranteeing of absolute individual liberty to every citizen" is proclaimed.

Labor unions are said to stand—"for the legal benefit and improvement" of those who affiliate with them. "Wherever we (Citizens' Alliance) have come in conflict with unions, the cause of the conflict has been that in some way or other the labor unions have infringed the law, have interfered with the individual liberty of some person outside of their organization, or have denied the right of an employer to employ those not connected with the labor union. It is the right of every employer to employ whomsoever he may think fit, and it is certainly the inalienable right of every citizen—be he a member or not of this or that organization—to earn his living in any honest way that he may think fit, without let or hindrance of any other man or body of men."

Then comes a statement that the Citizens' Alliance "has not sought the limelight" and "has not looked for notoriety." Probably there came thoughts of the way the public has failed to "warm up" to the Alliance, or of Herbert George and "Yeppo," or of the splendid non-victory over the effort to duplicate the union label of the printing trades, or of the recognized want of ability of its legal department, or of innumerable "slams" during the last year or two. However, we have no wish to appear unkind.

Forty-three testimonials are then reproduced with becoming modesty. They were written by men who express appreciation for employment found them. Then eight employers—all "open shoppers"—tell of the satisfactory men furnished by the Alliance.

About a dozen "industrial disturbances" are described, in all of which those who believe in "individual liberty" were used to replace those accustomed to "collective bargaining."

Thirty-one court decisions are discussed. They all, or nearly all, covered injunctions, and are said to have resulted in Citizens' Alliance victories. The Parkinson and Fousek cases happened too late for inclusion in the report. They will undoubtedly be treated in the 1909 annual report.

The financial report is condensed—"for obvious reasons it is deemed inadvisable to publish in extenso." However, there was a cash balance of \$1443.75, which "was duly found to be on hand." The quoted expression might indicate times when the cash balance was not always on hand.

The monthly paper, the *Citizens' Magazine*, which has been in existence since March, 1908, shows a profit of \$2,146.01, although this includes "outstanding subscriptions and advertisements, which seem undoubtedly collectible."

The "profit and loss" account shows some comparisons between 1907 and 1908. The salaries for the first-named year cost the Citizens' Alliance \$11,847.50, and in 1908 the figures decreased to \$10,835.40. There was also a slump in the department of publicity—1907: \$2,708.53; 1908: \$1,369.17. Even the postage bill decreased half, although the rent increased nearly \$1000 for the year.

"The auditor's report, together with the balance sheet, can be seen by any member in good standing at headquarters, but no extracts can be made," concludes the report.



## NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

## Gompers Explains His Views.

"The last time I appeared before the Central Federated Union I was a free and unbesmirched citizen, but by a court's order I am now branded an undesirable citizen," said Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before the central body of New York city a few days ago.

"There is one thing to which I would like to direct attention, and that is the trend among some public men in favor of the election of United States senators by the people. The Senate is entirely too far away from the control and direction of the people. Under present conditions a presidential candidate with a popular minority may have a majority of the electoral vote. An effort is being made to take the judiciary away from the direct control of the people. Judges who are venal and corrupt should be impeached and removed. The ruling powers are breaking away from the people because they no longer trust the people.

"We should register our demands. Our industrial rights and interests as workers should be made certain against the industrial autocrat as well as the judicial tyrant. I shall not yield my willingness or consent to any judge who by process of injunction seeks to deny constitutional rights, the right of free speech, free press and free assemblage. They are rights too sacred to be yielded. In case of a dispute with an employer a judge tries to rivet the jaws and lips of man permanently and to stifle the expression of feelings engendered by great wrongs.

"Suppose you told a man living in a pest hole of a house not to live in it. The proprietor might get an injunction preventing you from talking about the disease-infected house. The injunction against the officers of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to all principles of the constitution. Our forefathers fought and died for these principles.

"I shall not quit talking, despite any injunction. I have reverence for the courts, but no respect for some of the judges. With these only are we contesting. We don't want to be placed in a position of defiance to the courts. We simply want the rights of American citizens. I hope the higher courts will sustain our contention that freedom and liberty of speech will not be subject to injunction proceedings. The right to print and publish is inherent.

"If the sentence must be carried out, if we must go to prison, we may be consoled by the thought that good men have gone to prison, and better men may have to go to prison in the future, so that liberty shall live."

\* \* \*

## One Law for All.

Is it easier to find the "one responsible man" in a labor union than in a corporation?

Is it easier to enjoin a labor leader from violating the Sherman law than to enjoin a Rockefeller, a Ryan, a Harriman or an Armour?

Is it easier to sentence a labor leader to jail for contempt of court than to sentence a trust magnate?

The above questions are asked by the New York *World*, which answers them in the following unanswerable fashion:

In the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison case the defendants were charged specifically with "restraining trade among the several states" and with "restraining commerce among the several states." Proceedings were not instituted against the American Federation of Labor, or against the Federation, but against Mr. Gompers, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Morrison personally. When the court found evidence that the injunction had been violated, sentence was imposed upon the individuals, not upon the association or its magazine. In other words, the court went straight to the three responsible men.

Yet when Woodrow Wilson, Judge Parker, Mr. Bryan, the *World*, and others urged Mr. Roosevelt to use his power to punish the "one responsible man" for violations of the anti-trust law we were all denounced in a message to Congress as emissaries of

the corporations. To quote Mr. Roosevelt's exact words in his special message of January 31, 1908:

"The attack is sometimes made openly against us for enforcing the law, and sometimes, with a certain cunning, for not trying to enforce it in some other way than that which experience shows to be practical. One of the favorite methods of the latter class of assailant is to attack the administration for not procuring the imprisonment instead of the fine of offenders under these anti-trust laws. The man making this assault is usually either a prominent lawyer or an editor who takes his policy from the financiers and his arguments from their attorneys."

The *World* believes in one law for Gompers and Rockefeller; in one law for Mitchell and Ryan; in one law for Morrison and Harriman; in one law for labor unions and Wall street. If it is "practical" to obtain writs of injunction restraining labor leaders from violating the Sherman law, it is equally "practical" to obtain writs of injunction forbidding trust managers from violating it. If it is "practical" to sentence labor leaders to jail for violating such court orders, it is equally "practical" to sentence trust managers to jail for violating them. It is no more difficult to find the "one responsible man" in one case than in the other.

\* \* \*

## An Eloquent Indictment.

The days of true eloquence have not passed. A trial was being held in Unacoi County, East Tennessee. The prosecutor lived at the head of a stream and the defendant lived about a mile or two lower down the stream. In the month of May the prosecutor's sow strayed down the valley and in the defendant's field and rooted up his corn. The allegation was that the defendant had killed her.

A young lawyer employed to aid the solicitor in the prosecution, with a solemn air, opened up the case in this fashion:

"May it please your honor, and you, gentlemen of the jury. Since the day of the assassination of the lamented President of the United States, to-wit: Abraham Lincoln, no such foul crime has stained our country's escutcheon as the assassination of Jack Edwards' black and white spotted sow. Gentlemen of the jury, and may it please your honor, go with me to the place of the tragedy and contemplate the scene and the circumstances. On that lovely morning in May, when the earth was dressed in her robes of green and the air filled with the smell of sweet scented flowers and enlivened by the voice of merry songsters, as that old sow walked forth in her innocence down that little stream, listening to the music of the waters, little did she dream that before the king of day hid himself behind the western horizon she should become the victim of a foul assassination."

\* \* \*

## What Organization Has Done for the Carmen.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America was organized in convention September 15, 1892, by delegates from a few locals of street railway men. Since that time that little handful of men have grown to over 70,000 throughout the United States and Canada.

Before the advent of the Amalgamated Association the wages paid the men who operated the street cars of the country was pitifully small. They ranged all the way from 8 to 16 cents per hour. The hours worked were awful—they were from 12 to 16 and 18. Those conditions have only been changed after very many bitter struggles between the men and the companies throughout the country.

The vestibule laws of the various states is the direct result of the efforts of the Amalgamated Association. This law has saved the lives of thousands of motormen, and untold suffering amongst the street carmen of the country.

The Amalgamated Association has a death and disability fund and an old-age pension fund. No member of the Amalgamated Association is ever buried in the potter's field.

## BENJAMIN WOOD ON A GENERAL LABEL

On November 22d last, before the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, Benjamin Wood, author of "Bugle Calls," advocated the adoption of a uniform union label. His address has been widely read. In part he said:

"The contest between capital and labor is a duel in which the weapons are intellect and opportunity. The one which fails to employ both dexterously goes down defeated. On the part of labor the label represents brains, the purchasing of it the opportunity. Both sides enter the contest with eyes wide open. It is the survival of the fittest.

"Organized labor's greatest need is the whole hearted support and education of the people toward its accumulation of power. No court of justice will deprive the people of the right to select the kind of goods which they buy. The education which is best calculated to build organized labor is that which teaches that the union label stands for justice and peace, and a higher plane of citizenship and morality. A general label is the tool by which the machine can speedily be constructed. On the highway of destiny a man meets no one but himself. Enthusiasm and earnestness are contagious. It is impossible to make others feel a sentiment unless you feel it yourself.

"At present there are seventy-two different labels issued by the crafts affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. If the laboring people who should create the demand and who are to make the purchases of union made goods are unfamiliar with the different characters of labels, and if the people studying and advocating them are ignorant of the multiplicity of emblems, how can labor expect the world at large to be conversant with the various designs or be impressed with their significance?

"Trade unionists seem to be so infatuated with the face of their own label that they cannot resign themselves to combine theirs and others into one general label. They do not realize that as the label is divided, so the label and labor falls.

"The governing power of the label should be vested in the hands of the American Federation of Labor on the same principle as the postage stamp is in the control of the United States Government at Washington, and distributed from that point to all sub-stations. Were it so placed it would compel all craftsmen into harmonious action. No antagonism or jealousy would arise to divert the tendency to unity of purpose. Each local union has its place, quite true, but the American Federation of Labor covers the entire field and represents the grand and glorious work in which all are engaged.

"A general label will not weaken the authority, nor will it jeopardize the interests and positions of the representatives and advocates of labels. Additional employment will be created, as it will be necessary to establish a bureau of headquarters to properly advertise and distribute the label to all affiliated unions, who in turn will re-distribute it according to demand.

"Labor must utilize every legitimate means to make its influence felt, consistently strive to uphold its friends, and refuse to strengthen its enemies. The laboring people must show to the general public that they are sincere with the label and that they will not patronize the counters of non-union establishments. Through such actions will be carried an influence and example that no opposition can withstand. The power back of a general label will be fatal to small wages and long hours.

"Treat the label like a business venture, and make of it a business success. It is a commodity like other commodities. It is a trademark like other trademarks. It is produced by the hands of union labor on the same principle as a handkerchief or a suit of clothes is manufactured. It is on sale. Labor has the supply, therefore, labor must create the demand. Labor must tell what the label represents, remembering that the human mind is like a fertile field, and that if the seed is properly sown it will take root and grow and in due time the harvest will come."



## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 19, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**CREDENTIALS**—Bookbinders—Bernard Hassler, John F. Hogan, John Redding. Stage Employees—D. C. Rulfs, Geo. Sauer. Baggage Messengers—Harry Ruiz. Bakery Wagon Drivers—J. M. Carlson, J. Mahoney. Web Pressmen—Frank Pidcock, vice Leon Paris. Machinists—Jas. T. Bailey, vice H. M. Campbell. Electrical Workers, No. 537—W. J. Kelly. Tailors, No. 2—Wm. E. Terry. Upholsterers—A. J. Estelita, vice A. White. Waiters—S. G. Jancovich, vice P. E. Dempsey. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Filed*—Retail Clerks reported that they had changed their policy to a nine-hour workday and minimum rate of wages to be paid their members. From the Asiatic Exclusion League, notice of regular monthly meeting. From Congressmen McKinlay, Knowland, Hayes, Needham, McLachlan and Senator Flint; also A. H. Glennon, acting surgeon-general, in reference to the removal of the Marine Hospital from this port. From Attorney H. B. Lister, giving a review of his efforts to amend injunction laws. From Amalgamated Meat Cutters' International Union, asking the Council to unseat Local Union No. 115. From Senators Flint and Perkins, and Hon. H. L. Satterly, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, also Congressmen Smith, Knowland, Needham, Hayes, Kahn and McKinlay, in reference to the piece-work system at Mare Island. The secretary was ordered to furnish Machinists and Iron Trades Council with copies of these communications. *Referred to Organizing Committee*—From the Interior Freight Handlers' Union, requesting that a local be organized in this city. *Referred to Law and Legislative Committee*—A proposed bill to amend sections 1068, 1069 of the code of civil procedure relating to writ of review. From Mrs. Mary Palmer, requesting Council to endorse proposed bill establishing tuberculosis hospitals. *Referred to Executive Committee*—Wage scale and agreement of the Electrical Workers' Union, No. 151. From J. J. Reed and others in reference to electrical workers' dispute. From Mr. Sam Fowler, outlining plan for taking care of unemployed. From street carmen, in relation to delegation. From the United Hatters of North America, appealing for assistance. From Boilermakers' Union, No. 25, complaint against an affiliated local. *Referred to Label Committee*—From United Garment Workers' of America, requesting co-operation in furthering a demand for their label, and calling attention to prison-made garments. From Louisville Typographical Union, No. 10, in reference to the unfair *Wine and Spirit Bulletin*.

Delegate Nolan, legislative agent, submitted a lengthy report on the progress of the various labor measures in the legislature, and their present status. A communication was received and read from the Mayor in reference to hostlers in fire department stables. Moved to leave the matter in the secretary's hands for reply; carried. Communication from the A. F. of L., stating that F. J. McNulty and P. J. Collins should be recognized as *bona fide* officers of the International Electrical Workers' Union, and requested Council to not seat any local which did not recognize them as such. Moved to grant Grand Vice-President McConaughy the privilege of the floor; carried. Moved to grant each side thirty minutes in which to present their case; carried. Moved to refer the matter to executive committee; carried; 53 in favor and 42 against.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Broom Makers—Business slack; eastern brooms a detriment; request a demand for their label. Bakers—Business dull; Fousek Baking Company's dispute settled. Barbers—Are attempting to unionize the remaining non-union shops;

request unionists to demand shop card; Judge Trout has restrained the local from advertising its card. Machinists—Bill introduced in legislature, known as Assembly No. 777, discriminates against members of their union, and is a vicious piece of legislation; is known as the engineers' bill. Stage Employees—Business dull.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—The committee reported that it had organized by electing Bro. B. B. Rosenthal chairman, and Bro. P. O'Brien as sergeant-at-arms for the ensuing term. The committee reported that the communication from Tailors' Union, No. 2, had been laid over, and that a committee of two had been appointed to assist Bro. Terry. The committee recommended that a committee of ten be appointed by the Council, said committee to revise the by-laws and to submit report from time to time to the Council. Moved to concur in committee's report. Delegate Macarthur raised a point of order that this practically amended the law and was therefore not in order. The chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Amendment that action on this portion of the committee's report be indefinitely postponed; carried; 36 in favor, 33 against.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Reported it had organized by electing Bro. Fred. Zimmerman chairman, and Bro. Max E. Licht secretary. On the proposed bill licensing music teachers, etc., the committee reported that they were unable to agree, and submitted the matter without recommendation to the Council. Moved to grant the request of Musicians' Union and endorse the bill. Amended to postpone action for one week, and that this matter be made a special order for 9 p. m. next Friday evening; carried; 25 in favor, 21 against. On the matter of increasing the number of Judges, the committee submitted a favorable report and recommended that Council endorse the proposition. Moved that recommendation be concurred in; carried. The bill providing pay for holidays for state and municipal employees was reported on favorably, and committee recommended its endorsement. Moved that the Council endorse the proposed bill; carried. The communication from the Anti-Jap Laundry League was laid over until its author might appear before the committee.

**ORGANIZING COMMITTEE**—Reported that it had organized by electing Bro. J. O. Walsh chairman, and Bro. E. H. Lomasney secretary. The committee outlined a general policy, and decided to meet on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month; also reported that there are two prospective unions in view, which would probably be organized before the next meeting of the Council. The secretary of Council was instructed by the committee to communicate with the A. F. of L., and secure such information as could be obtained in reference to granting a charter to the moving picture machine operators. Report of committee concurred in.

**LABEL COMMITTEE**—Will organize at its next regular meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening, February 24th; referred the communication enclosing Lincoln's picture post card back to the Council without recommendation, and it was ordered filed.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—The committee appointed by the executive committee to bring about closer working relations between the grocery clerks and the retail delivery drivers submitted a tentative agreement, and asked the Council's endorsement to same. The agreement was read, and endorsed by the Council. The grocery clerks through a communication stated that their local had unanimously endorsed the proposed agreement.

The special committee on Gamewell fire alarm boxes reported that the committee on electricity of the Board of Supervisors had practically decided to recommend that \$4,500 be appropriated for the manufacture of fifty fire alarm boxes by the department of electricity, and also an appropriation of \$6,500 to purchase fifty Gamewell fire alarm boxes to be used in the down-town district. Moved that it be the sense of the Council that we approve that part of

the committee's report which provides for the manufacture of fire alarm boxes in this city, but that we disapprove of the resolution making appropriation for the purchase of fifty Gamewell boxes, and that the same committee appointed by the Council act on this matter; carried.

The treasurer's report for the quarter was read, and referred to the trustees.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS**—Delegate Misner called the Council's attention again to the obnoxious bill, No. 777, and requested that the Council make every endeavor to secure its defeat. Moved that the Council oppose Assembly Bill, No. 777, and that our legislative agent stand instructed to do everything within his power to defeat its passage; carried.

The amendments to the constitution were read. Amendment submitted by Delegate Scott providing for new section under Article III of the constitution to read as follows: No one shall be eligible to serve as an officer or committeeman of this Council who is not a delegate to same; was adopted by a vote of 17 to 4. The secretary requested leave to withdraw the amendment submitted by him but the delegates objected and he was allowed to amend it to read as follows:

Add new section to article 3, to be known as section 1½ to read: None but delegates shall be eligible as officers of this Council; when the term of a delegate has expired or he has been withdrawn by his union, any and all offices he may hold shall become vacant with the ending of his term as delegate to this Council. Moved that the amendment be adopted as amended; carried.

The proposed constitutional amendments submitted by Delegate J. M. Scott were read as follows:

Section—The president shall receive \$20 per month.

Section—The recording and corresponding secretary shall receive \$30 per week.

Section—The financial secretary shall receive \$15 per month.

## Lundstrom's UNION MADE HATS

(made by union men and made right)

are still being manufactured in San Francisco. Our factory is, and always has been, under the jurisdiction of the Hatters' Union and **will so continue.**

Their **standard** is our standard. While we advocate **Home Industry**, which is wise as to local advancement, still we advocate human equality and have entire faith in the rational precept of "one for all and all for one".

**Demand the Union Label and  
Patronize Home Industry**

## Lundstrom Hats

FIVE STORES

1178 MARKET STREET  
64 MARKET STREET  
605 KEARNY STREET  
2640 MISSION STREET  
1600 FILLMORE STREET



Section—The treasurer shall receive \$20 per quarter.

Section—The sergeant-at-arms shall receive \$2.50 for each meeting of the Council.

Moved to amend the proposed amendment which relates to secretary's salary and to insert the word 35 where the word 30 occurs; amendment lost; 12 in favor and 14 against. Moved to strike out that section providing a salary for the president entirely; carried; 25 in favor and 4 against. The proposed amendments as amended were then adopted.

The amendment to the constitution to be known as

Section—The chairman of the executive committee, or any committeeman of the Council who loses a day's pay while working in the interests of the Council at the request of same, shall be recompensed for his services in the sum of \$5 per day. Moved to adopt the proposed amendment as read; carried.

Section—Delegates elected to the A. F. of L., State Federation of Labor and other associations to which this body may send representatives shall receive \$6 per day and first-class railroad fare, including sleeper. Moved that this amendment be adopted as read; amendment lost. Delegate Scott changed his vote from aye to no, and gave notice of reconsideration.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved that the boycott levied against the Fousek Baking Company, at Oak and Scott streets, be raised; carried.

RECEIPTS—Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8; Steam Fitters, \$4; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Firemen, \$6; Waitresses, \$10; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$4; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$4; Boilermakers, No. 25, \$12; Street R. R. Employees, \$6; Cooks, \$24; Ship Joiners, \$4; Beer Drivers, \$8; Retail Delivery Drivers, \$4; Sailors, \$20; Stage Employees, \$4; Typographical, \$18; Soda Water Drivers, \$2; Photo Engravers, \$4; Electrical Workers, No. 151, \$6; Boxmakers and Sawyers, \$24; Garment Workers, No. 131, \$10; Metal Polishers, \$4; Cemetery Workers, \$4; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$6; Bartenders, \$10; Boat Builders, \$4; P. O. Clerks, \$4; Glass Blowers, \$12; Coopers, No. 65, \$12; Bakers, \$14; Waiters, \$20; Beer Bottlers, \$12; Brewery Workmen, \$8; Pavers, \$2; Upholsterers, \$6; Leather Workers, \$4; Pattern Makers, \$6; Laundry Wagon Drivers, \$6; Barbers, \$14. Total, \$348.00.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$5; Typewriter, \$1; Call, 75 cents; Daily News, 25 cents; stenographer, \$20; J. I. Nolan, \$42; J. O. Walsh, \$4.25; A. F. of L., premium on bonds, \$7.50; J. W. Spencer, music for Auditorium, Lincoln's birthday, \$52; E. M. Eisfelder, decorating, \$15; Brown & Power, stationery, \$8.40; W. N. Brunt, \$7.50; Telephone Company, \$14.50; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; rent Building Trades Auditorium, \$30. Total, \$243.15.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 12:20 a. m. Respectfully submitted, ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

### Opheum.

A program up to the highest vaudeville standard will be presented at the Opheum next week. Harry Foy and Florence Clark will introduce a novelty entitled "The Spring of Youth." Bowers Walter and Crooker will give an amusing performance of reels, jigs and acrobatic feats. Agnes Mahr, the favorite American dancer, will present her creation, "The American Tommy Atkins." She is assisted by Florence Mahr. Jack Connelly and Margaret Webb will appear in a cyclone of comedy, melody and action. Lloyd Scott, the famous lecturer and traveler, will deliver a brief illustrated travel talk on Egypt. Dick Crolus will return for next week only, which will be the last of Frank Nelson & Co., Goldsmith and Hoppe, and Jwan Tschernoff's wonderfully trained horses and dogs.

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market street. \*\*\*

## Vallejo Trades and Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held February 19, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From Vallejo Typographical Union, relative to large amount of local printing going to non-union offices out of town; referred to report of executive committee.

REPORT OF UNIONS—Cooks and Waiters—Again call attention to fact that the only thoroughly union eating places are those displaying the union house card; contributed to A. F. of L. defense fund. Sheet Metal Workers—Are on better footing than ever; receiving much higher wages; are negotiating to unionize coppersmiths in the Navy Yard. Barbers—Held special meeting; will contribute to A. F. of L. defense fund. Clerks—Initiated two, will have a social entertainment for the members in March; would like Council to send letter approving fine adopted against patrons of Japanese laundries. Bartenders—Submit list of union members and non-union men of craft in compliance with request of A. F. of L. Painters—Made changes in the by-laws. Carpenters—Were visited by executive committee relative to A. F. of L. defense fund, will contribute; initiated one. Federal—Initiated one, have one application. Typographical—Initiated one; wired Senators Perkins and Flint and Congressman Knowland to secure the elimination of the printing clause in new census bill.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—Organized the newly elected committee with L. B. Leavitt chairman, Theodore Johnson, vice-chairman, D. H. Leavitt, secretary, and F. M. Wynkoop, assistant secretary. Subcommittee appointed to investigate communication from laundry workers relative to boycott of the Fitzmaurice meat market and McGee saloon as unfair to union labor in patronizing Japanese laundries; committee—G. M. Jewett, J. W. Jeffries and Theodore Johnson. On request of Typographical Union for aid in preventing local printing going to non-union offices out of town, recommend that Council appoint a committee of three to act in the matter. Recommend that secretary of Council communicate with district organizer of blacksmiths relative to organizing the craft in Vallejo and in the Navy Yard; concurred in, as a whole. Law and Legislative—Organized with J. B. Dale, chairman and H. L. Friedenberg, secretary; submit resolutions in protest of Justice Wright's decision; report concurred in and resolutions adopted by the Council. Trustees—During six months ending February 1, 1909, Council received a total of \$524.59 and disbursed \$492.45, leaving a balance on hand of \$32.14; secretary-treasurer's books in excellent condition; filed. Statistician J. B. Dale made an interesting report on the statistics of labor and relative subjects, covering: campaign against tuberculosis, the initiative being taken by union labor; postoffice; imports and exports; decisions of court; expenses of A. F. of L. campaign; Federal government treasury; financial benefits paid by union labor to members; strikes and lockouts during past twenty-five years; more strikes succeed than fail; leading causes; worth of workers; union labor in other countries; filed. Municipal committee—Will insist on reduction of gas rates; submitted data from other cities on gas rates to city trustees; Delegate Riordan appointed to attend adjourned meeting of city trustees in behalf of gas rate reduction.

NEW BUSINESS—Relative to communication from National Model License League submitted by bartenders, with request that Council aid in opposition to legislation that might limit or abolish the employment of bartenders; a substitute for the whole that further action be left to the Bartenders' Union and other unions carried. Request of Typographical Union referred to union label committee, with in-

structions to co-operate with a committee of the printers. Secretary instructed to write Clerks' Union commending them on their action in adopting a fine of \$5 against members patronizing Japanese laundries.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

## Who Saves Your Money

Do you, or does the saloon man, or the slot machine man save it for himself? One dollar will start a savings account and a little added each week will make it grow surprisingly fast. The interest it earns will surprise you.

## HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock  
To receive deposits.



### SORENSEN CO.

#### Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.  
2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.



### This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market Street.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
P. Gilligan, Mission St., at 20th.  
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.  
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.  
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave.  
and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jausatits & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Building.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.  
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.  
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.  
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.  
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.  
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.  
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.  
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.

## The Cream of All Beers

## YOSEMITE LAGER

A Home Product and Best on Market

GUARANTEED TO CONFORM STRICTLY TO THE NEW PURE FOOD ACT

BREWED BY

ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.

San Francisco, Cal.



## News Gleaned Among the Unions

The retail clerks have started to secure signatures for their new schedule. It calls for nine hours between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., with overtime after the latter hour. Sunday and holiday closing will be insisted upon. In another column, under the "fair lists" heading, will be found names for unionists to consider. The clerks have altered their policy in response to requests on the part of many. Their shop card should be called for.

\* \* \*

On Tuesday night the local butchers journeyed to San Rafael, where they were met by their brother "knights of the cleaver." As a result, another union has joined the State Federation of Butchers. There was an entertainment, followed by a banquet, to celebrate the occasion.

\* \* \*

It is proposed to call a mass meeting of bakers' helpers in order to interest them in the auxiliary union. The French and Italian bakeries are signing up the new schedule. The annual picnic will be held on May 5th.

\* \* \*

The molders had a successful dance last Saturday night. A donation has been made to the A. F. of L. defense fund. The aid of the central body is to be solicited in keeping work for new salt water cisterns in this city—"home industry" is the cry.

\* \* \*

On March 6th the sailors will celebrate their twenty-fourth anniversary. A committee has been appointed to arrange for the mass meeting.

\* \* \*

Washington's Birthday was celebrated by the shoe clerks in King Solomon's Hall. An entertainment and dance were the features of the evening.

\* \* \*

The latest in unions is known as the Projecting Operators' Protective Association. The members handle picture machines, and have adopted a label to distinguish plants employing unionists from those unorganized.

\* \* \*

The carriage and wagon workers are actively at work strengthening their union. At the last meeting three men were initiated and several applications received.

\* \* \*

To care for the sick is part of the work of many trade unions. Last week the machinists paid out \$45 on this account. Such actions illustrate fraternalism better than all the speeches ever uttered. Objection is raised to a bill designed to prevent machinists from operating engine plants.

\* \* \*

Assistance should be rendered the tailors in their efforts to overcome dualism. No better way has been devised than to wear suits bearing the union label. If you walk about with this emblem in your pocket, the aid that counts best has been rendered.

\* \* \*

At last Friday night's meeting of the Labor Council it was decided to endorse the bill favoring an increase in the number of superior judges, and also the measure pending in the legislature known as the India Basin Act.

\* \* \*

The bookbinders have received word that their assessment for the eight-hour day has been discontinued, owing to the success of the movement. A committee from the local union has visited the shops in order to leave the new labels. All books, whether printed or blank, must bear the union label in order to be acceptable to those who desire to practice what they preach.

\* \* \*

At the last meeting of Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, No. 29, an assessment of 25 cents per week per member, to continue for five weeks,

was levied for the defense fund of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The union has a membership of eighty and the assessment will amount to \$100. The sum of \$200 was voted for the benefit of the aged mother of their late brother, Manual Nava.

\* \* \*

The waiters are discussing a proposal to hold an afternoon meeting on the first Wednesday of each month for the convenience of members working at night.

\* \* \*

It was unfortunate for the organizations which had planned their dances for last Saturday evening that it rained during the day, otherwise the attendance at the various halls would have been larger.

\* \* \*

Once more the Labor Council has been asked to support a bill to provide a state hospital for tuberculosis patients. It is a good measure, and it is expected the law and legislative committee will bring in a favorable recommendation.

\* \* \*

The beer wagon drivers gave a well-attended ball in their Capp street hall last Saturday evening. The object was to provide funds for the unemployed.

\* \* \*

Twenty-five new unions have been organized in California since the State Federation of Labor met in San Jose last October. In addition eleven unions have re-affiliated with the state organization.

\* \* \*

George W. Bell, secretary of the State Federation of Labor and State Organizer for the District Council of Gas Workers, visited Sacramento a few evenings ago, where he addressed the local on what has been done by the different unions in the last month, and dwelt upon the success that attended his efforts in organizing work in Vallejo.

\* \* \*

Emma Goldman and Walter Thomas Mills are going to debate at 3 p. m. and 8 p. m. next Sunday, February 28th, in the Auditorium Pavilion. In the afternoon the subject is "Anarchism vs. Socialism," and in the evening "Direct Action vs. Political Action."

\* \* \*

The cost of the labor political committee of the American Federation of Labor during the campaign of 1908 was: speakers, \$6361; postage, \$1024; printing, \$580, and clerk hire, \$504; total, \$8469. The contributions to the campaign amounted to \$8531.

\* \* \*

The Fresno central body has unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"As the farmers are the chief producers of wealth and their prosperity is essential to the welfare of all other classes, and as we realize that renewed prosperity to the agricultural masses will bring vigor to all branches of industries, thereby giving employment to much idle labor, and realizing that the fruit growers of California are not receiving adequate returns for their product, owing to the manipulation of the market by speculators, while the consumers are in many instances forced to pay exorbitant prices for the necessities of life, we of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, being in the midst of the raisin growing district, and knowing the conditions as they actually exist, do heartily endorse the Farmers' Union and promise to aid it in its efforts to better existing conditions for both the producers and the consumers, and we further approve of placing on the market a 'strictly farmers' union label' brand of raisins and fruits which will stand for honest goods, put up under sanitary conditions."

The latest in lids.

Tom Dillon, 712 Market, opp. Call Bldg.

Employs Only Union Men in All Its Departments

PATRONIZE

# Home Industry

DRINK

WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

## WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one these of Buttons. The color for Feb. is Black on Lavender.

## Lundstrom Hats

Five Stores:

1178 MARKET ST.

64 MARKET ST.

1600 FILLMORE ST.

605 KEARNY ST.

2640 MISSION ST.

## Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

C. H. ASHLEY, Manager

Telephone Market 109

CHARLES H. J. TRUMAN  
FUNERAL DIRECTOR

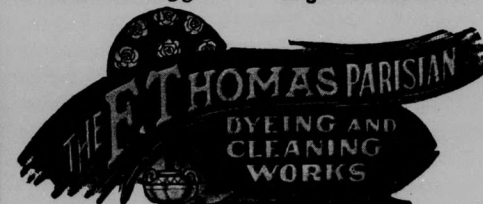
1909 Mission Street

San Francisco

Between Fifteenth and Sixteenth

Established 1853

Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, San Francisco  
1348 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco  
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Highest Class Work

Moderate Prices Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

PHONE US—MARKET 1620



## For Women in Union and Home

Contributions for this department are solicited from women in trade unions. It is the desire of the editor to make these columns of especial interest to the gentler sex, and to endeavor to educate in the principles of unionism.

\* \* \*

Speaking on woman's suffrage, Jane Addams, one of the best known settlement workers in the country, said: "In cities like Chicago the home and the children must be protected as much by the city as by the mother. Their health and safety depend upon things which the city regulates and not the woman. When women vote children will receive better moral and physical protection. The dangers of the dance hall and the poolroom will be better guarded against. Foreign women of my neighborhood are surprised that we have no public wash houses such as they have in their own countries. The garbage and sewer facilities give them cause for much complaint. Given the ballot, they would change these things."

\* \* \*

Miss Dove, the head of a school for girls, is England's first woman mayor. She has been elected by the town council of High Wycombe, in Bucks, a borough of over 13,000 population, under the act of parliament of last year which made women eligible to the offices of mayors of cities and chairmen of county councils. Miss Dove was chosen member of the town council at the last election by the largest majority received in the contest, and had done valuable work on the health committee.

\* \* \*

Several advertisers in the LABOR CLARION state that women who patronize their stores occasionally mention this paper. This is good news. If more readers would follow the example, it would result in increased patronage for the official paper of the Labor Council. The help suggested is easy—your co-operation is solicited.

\* \* \*

A Chicago minister has established a "silence room" for women, where no one who crosses the threshold will be permitted to utter a word, even in a whisper. This preacher is a courageous man, and shows that he doesn't believe the old libel on our sex.

\* \* \*

Amid the various engrossments of life, remember that the union label and the card or button typify fair wages and some limit on the number of hours to be worked. Women are vitally interested in these things. They can reciprocate by appointing themselves special committees to advocate, in and out of season, the emblem of the organized workers.

\* \* \*

Marie Heilbron, a Chicago girl, is the inventor of a mechanical device, run by electricity, which will open 400 letters a minute. Miss Heilbron was formerly at the head of a department in a large mail order house, where thousands of letters had to be opened by hand daily, and the time and work involved in their handling set her thinking how to have them opened by machine. Her invention will be of great advantage in the business world, but will throw hundreds of other girls out of employment.

\* \* \*

A Washington woman, Mrs. George H. Gorham, has compiled absolutely without aid from others, an idiomatic French-English and English-French dictionary—a task which would appall a staff of editors. Mrs. Gorham is said to be the only woman who has compiled a dictionary.

\* \* \*

The first woman permitted to pass the examination for the Berlin seminary for Oriental languages,

is Ernestine Gregory, a writer. She was also permitted, some time ago, to pass the examination in the Russian language and literature. For her stand in both she has been highly complimented by the authorities, and it is said that she may be given a lectureship in one of the German universities.

\* \* \*

In Shaffhausen the women teachers have won the equal-pay fight in which New York women have failed. A law has just been passed fixing the salaries of men and women at 2000 francs.

### Household Hints and Recipes.

**TO CLEAN WINDOWS**—Clean windows with one teaspoon of vinegar to a quart of hot water.

**MADE-OVER LACE**—Battenberg and other hand-made laces usually show wear in the loose stitch work long before the braids themselves break. An attractive way to further utilize pieces thus worn is to baste them carefully over net basted on paper. Be sure that each form or figure is smoothed out properly so that the entire design is perfect. Now rip away the old lace stitches and overcast the braid to the net along each edge. When all is secured, press well and clip free from the paper, cutting away all superfluous net from the edge except a narrow margin to be hemmed back under the braid. Even a loose machine stitch will answer in lieu of the overcasting, but, of course, is by no means as dainty.

**SOAP FOR REMOVING SPOTS**—Chip three-fourths of a bar of good laundry soap into one or two gallons of water; let stand over night till dissolved. Then add three ounces white sugar, two ounces of honey, and one and one-half ounces of turpentine and boil together till it drops off the end of a spoon. Remove from the fire and let cool. Then cut into bars. This is an excellent soap for cleaning men's clothing and washing all woolen and cotton fabrics, as it restores the colors.

**FOR LEAKY POTS**—When the knob comes off your granite pot lids, leaving a hole for steam to escape and burn your fingers, take a common screw, put up from underside, screw into a cork, and, behold, a new lid.

**TO CLEAN COPPER**—If copper or brass is dirty put some fine salt on a plate, dip into a cut lemon and rub on the metal. The strong acid will remove the worst stain.

**COVER IRONS**—If you are ironing with the patent handle irons and using a gas range, it is a good idea to put a tin cover on top of the iron as it sits on the fire. The cover keeps the heat from escaping, and your iron with its help will get hot much quicker. On a good-sized blaze two irons of this kind covered with a tin or copper cover will heat as soon as one.

**DRIED PUMPKIN FOR PIES**—Take a thin paring from the pumpkin, scrape out the seeds and cut into slices an inch thick. Cut these crosswise in thin slices, spread on plates and dry in a moderate oven, in the warming closet of the range, or in a small fruit drier. Store in paper bags, tin boxes such as often accumulate around the house, or in fruit jars. The main thing is to put it beyond the reach of insects or dampness. To use dried pumpkin soak it over night in more than twice as much water as is needed to cover. Cook in the same water until tender and the water is almost entirely evaporated then use according to recipe for stewed fresh pumpkin.

**BEEFSTEAK AND ONIONS**—Broil the steak as usual and lay on a heated platter. Season with salt and pepper. Cook some Bermuda or other mild onions until tender, drain and put into a saucepan in which one rounding tablespoon of flour has been browned with the same amount of butter. Stir a few minutes and lay round on the meat.

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Near Market

AM LOCATION AND PRICES AS FORMERLY.

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### 500 SINGLE & FAMILY ROOMS

Single Rooms . . . . 50c and up per day.  
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Family Rooms . . . . 75c and up per day.  
Family Rooms. \$4.00 to \$8.00 per week.

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ROLKIN & SHARP, Proprietors

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Deposits December 31, 1908 .....	\$35,079,498.53
Total Assets .....	\$37,661,836.70

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Of California

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## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento.  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.  
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & Meccready, 513½ Octavia.  
(99) \*Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(202) \*Bonington, F. J. & Co., 32 Grove.  
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint ave.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(176) California Press, 50 Main.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.  
(90) \*Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crocker, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) \*Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(203) \*Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(201) \*Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.  
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.  
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.  
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.  
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(150) \*International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(168) Lanson, Paul, 732 Broadway.  
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.  
(191) Lauray, Julian, 1310 Stockton.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, cor. Brady & W. Mission.  
(174) \*Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevlin, C. W., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.  
(145) \*San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) \*San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.  
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.

- (187) \*Town Talk, 88 First.  
(182) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.  
(35) \*Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(189) \*Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(115) Myssell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.  
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front.  
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

American Tobacco Company.  
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Ave.  
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.  
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.  
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.  
McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Co., 927 Market.  
Moraghan Oyster Company.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Sutro Baths.  
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.  
United Cigar Stores.

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home.

Barber Shop, 471 8th street.  
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.  
Bekin Van and Storage Company.  
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.  
California Pickle Works, First and Webster streets.  
Eagle Box Factory.  
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.  
Pike Woolen Mills, Tailors.  
Puritan Restaurant, 1248 Broadway.  
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, forty cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. \*\*\*

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The regular monthly meeting will be held next Sunday afternoon, February 28th, in the Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Business of importance will be considered, and a full attendance is expected.

Two of our members were bereaved on February 18th. C. H. Jensen, foreman of Althof & Bahls, lost his wife, a native of St. Joseph, Mo., aged thirty-eight years. She left three children besides the husband. Miss C. Forno of Crocker's lost her father. He was a native of Italy, aged fifty-six years.

The item in last week's "topics" about the death in Nevada of Samuel P. Mervin, supposed to be a San Jose printer, has elicited the information that the deceased was unknown in the Santa Clara valley.

The strike of printers and pressmen employed by the Washington Printing & Book Manufacturing Company in Walla Walla is still on. The company publishes the *Morning Union* and the *Evening Statesman*, and announces its conversion to the "open shop."

More than three thousand people helped to celebrate the fifty-ninth annual reception and ball of New York Typographical Union at the Grand Central Palace on the evening of the 11th inst. Among the out-of-town visitors were Samuel B. Donnelly, the public printer at Washington; Joseph Gibbons, Pennsylvania organizer; President Small, of the Newark Union; James Bowen and W. H. Young, both of Philadelphia. The following ex-presidents of "Big Six" were present: Hugh Dalton, George A. McKay, Mannis J. Geary, James M. Duncan, William E. Bosselly, Charles J. Dumas, John Kenney, James J. Murphy, Samuel B. Donnelly, James P. Farrell, John H. Delaney, James P. Rahal, Marsden G. Scott and P. H. McCormick. Jerome F. Healy, ex-secretary of the union, and officers of the Printers' League also attended.

Work at this session of the legislature has been very poor, compared with other sessions. Sacramento Union had 255 members at the close of last month. The pay roll for printers in the state printing office working on legislative work during January amounted to \$23,331.15. The printers working on regular work for the state offices received \$644.25, while the employees of the state school book department were paid \$982.35.

L. Straub left for Chicago last week. He may return after a year or two, but is uncertain. His family is in the east.

Geo. M. Buxton of the Shannon-Conmy chapel is confined at St. Luke's Hospital with an abscess on his leg.

Larry Lyon left for the Union Printers' Home by the evening train on Thursday of this week.

The *Recorder* chapel gave a theatre party and dinner on the evening of February 20th. It was a sort of a family affair, the *Leader* and *La Voce del Popolo* chapels, all under the same roof with the *Recorder*, joining hands in the festivities. Members of the various editorial departments were invited guests. After visiting the Orpheum, supper was served in a down-town restaurant. Then came a program of toasts, songs and instrumental music. An eight-page paper called *The Yazoo Gazette* was issued for the occasion. It was profusely illustrated with the alleged faces of members of the various staffs, and the majority of the articles would have done credit to Mark Twain. Space forbids the reproduction of more than one joke: Harry B.: "Phil, do you think betting is wrong?" Phil: "The way I bet generally is."

Chas. F. Waltham is on the sick list. He has to undergo an operation.

Last Tuesday night the Allied Printing Trades Council repudiated the attack by the newsboys on the one-cent papers.

E. J. Bennett, the operator, is taking a special course in English literature at the University of California. Mr. Bennett devotes three days each week to visiting Berkeley. The other three days he fingers the keyboard in a job office.



## DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart. Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**—No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boiler Makers' No. 25**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th St.

**Boat Builders**—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters, meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Secy., 1684 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays. Headquarters, Grove and Franklin Streets.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday, 9 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Horseshoers**—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

**Janitors**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 342 Fulton.

**Machine Hands**—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Labor Bureau Ass'n Hall, 677 McAllister 4th Monday.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Molders' Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Avenue.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers**, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 34 Ellis.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—2nd Wednesdays, Labor Council, 316 14th; headqurs., 34 Ellis.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 114 Dwight street.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th st., bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

**Tanners**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Headquarters Labor Temple.

**Theatrical Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors Building, Fourth and Market.

**L. Michelson**, Secretary. Meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

**Undertakers' Asst's**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce avenue.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Monday, Labor Temple 316 14th.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

## FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom.  
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.  
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.  
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.  
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon ave.  
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.  
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kense, Six Mile House.  
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver ave.  
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.  
American Dairy, 515 Charter Oak st., Louis Kahn.  
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the Labor Clarion.

## FAIR LISTS

## STORES RECOGNIZING THE CLERKS NINE-HOUR DAY.

Retail Clerks' Union, No. 432, has changed its policy. Henceforth a nine-hour workday will be observed, with pay for overtime. Unionists and friends are urged to call for the shop card. The following firms have signed the agreement:

C. H. Brown & Co., Sixteenth and Mission.  
Mission Clothiers, 2625-2627 Mission.

## STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The grocery clerks publish following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.  
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.  
W. and H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.  
Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.  
John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Ave.



### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, No. 68 Haight street.

At the weekly meeting of the board of directors held February 23d, President Harry Menke, presiding, Mrs. M. E. Williams, of Local No. 263, Bakersfield; G. L. Glenn, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, and A. M. Mathews, of Local No. 426, Tonopah, were admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U. Mr. E. Bayliss was reinstated to membership in good standing.

Dues and death assessments of the first quarter, totaling \$2.50, are now due, and are payable before April 1st to the financial secretary, Mr. Arthur S. Morey. The assessments number four, and have been levied on account of the death of late members S. Samuels, E. W. Kent, E. Nathan and N. Ballenberg.

After about eight months of constant effort Local No. 6 has succeeded in its attempt to free its membership from the restraint of unjust and discriminating city ordinances, preventing the acceptance and fulfillment of legitimate musical engagements to play for advertising purposes on the city streets. City ordinance No. 1361, which it is understood was enacted into law about December, 1904, prohibited in effect the playing "in vehicles" of any engagement on the streets tending to "frighten horses." This ordinance was measurably modified by the adoption of Ordinance No. 80 by the board of supervisors last year, but the arrest of a band composed of members engaged to advertise the establishment of a new local evening daily paper, at the direction of the late chief of police, necessitated immediate recourse to legal proceedings whereby the rights of members and citizens might be protected. The decision of Judge Troutt, of the Superior Court of this city and county, which is herewith presented, is of so clear a character as to demonstrate to any that the action of the board of supervisors was improper, as had been contended by counsel retained by the union. It is confidently assumed that Judge Troutt's decision will have the result of preventing the submission or passage of legislation of the nature of such ordinances as No. 1361 and No. 80:

"The plaintiff in the above entitled action, alleges, in substance, that he is a musician, by vocation, and that he is threatened with arrest in the event of pursuing his vocation by playing on any musical instrument in the streets of our city and county, for the purpose of attracting attention to any advertisement.

"The only ordinance under which the plaintiff is threatened with arrest, is known as Number 80 and is entitled 'Regulating and Restricting Advertising in the City and County of San Francisco.'

"The aforesaid ordinance provides, among other things, that it shall be unlawful 'to appear on the streets of the city and county, and play on musical instruments, for the purpose of advertising or attracting attention to advertisements, provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the music on the streets by the band or drum corps, employed by labor, political, fraternal or charitable organizations.'

"The object of this action is to obtain a writ of injunction restraining the chief of police and the officers and men of the police force from arresting plaintiff while playing on a musical instrument in the streets of our city, for the purpose of attracting attention to advertisements.

"The defendant demurs to the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action and on certain special grounds.

"Assuming, although it does not appear, that plaintiff is not a member of any band employed by any one of the four organizations in whose favor there is an exception in the ordinance, is he not entitled, nevertheless, to the right to play on such instrument in the streets of our city, for the aforesaid purpose,

provided he violates no law other than this ordinance?

"Without citing authorities, and these are many, I will merely state that the ordinance is so framed, in my opinion, that punishment may be inflicted upon plaintiff for what is permitted to others as lawful, without the distinction of circumstances, whereby an unreasonable and unjust discrimination occurs in its execution.

"Hence it is ordered that the demurrer be, and the same is, hereby overruled on all grounds, with leave to defendant to answer within ten days if so advised.

"Let the order be entered *nunc pro tunc* as of November 30, 1908. "JAS. M. TROUT, Judge.

"Dated February 1, 1909."

Mr. W. G. Stellman, musical director of the Allen Curtis Comedy Company, and a member of Local No. 49, Cripple Creek, is reported playing at the Gayety Theatre, this city, week of February 22d.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Morey were made happy by the birth of a promising 9 lb. son on February 23d. The Morey household is much elated and the genial financial secretary is naturally pleased at the manner in which "things are coming his way."

Quite a remarkable instance, in these days of managerial recognition of good and thoroughly satisfactory musical service, is evidenced by the increase of pay awarded by Mr. E. J. Grauman (Papa Grauman) of the National Theatre management of this city, to the orchestra of members employed thereat under direction of Mr. Chas. Albert. The raise amounts to \$5 per week per member with a proportionately larger increase for the director, and

takes effect from the current week. The management's action is the more notable in that it was altogether voluntary, and not induced by any other consideration than a sense of justice to faithful and efficient employees.

Lawyer: "You say the prisoner stole your watch? What distinguishing feature was about the watch?"

Witness: "It had my sweetheart's picture in it."

Lawyer: "Ah, I see. A woman in the case."

\* \* \*

"Papa," said the bright boy, "has the master any right to punish me for what I haven't done?"

"Certainly not, my boy," replied the father.

"Well, that's what happened to me to-day. The master punished me because I hadn't done my lessons."

Carriages and buggies for work or play. Pacific Carriage Co., 23 Dolores St. \*\*\*

## Hansen & Elrick Furnishers and Hatters

THREE STORES NOW

1105 Fillmore Street

781 Market Street

Montgomery and California Sts.

# Good Shoes

At Less Than Factory Cost

Don't Buy Until You See Our Display We Save You 1-4 to 1-2 on Honest Made Shoes

The Greatest Shoe Sale  
in San Francisco's History Now On

## Shoes For the Whole Family

Women's Shoes and Oxfords.....from \$1.35 Up

Men's Shoes—for Work or Dress.....\$1.45 Up

Boys' Shoes.....from 90c Up

Girls' Shoes.....from 90c Up

Infants' Shoes.....from 25c Up

Great Values in Slippers for Men, Women and Children

—B. KATSCHINSKI—



Philadelphia Shoe Co.

1549 Fillmore Street NEAR GEARY

"The Greatest Shoe House of the West"

After March 1st Our Down-Store will be  
Located at 825 Market St.—Opposite Stockton